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week ending October 24, 97 cases, 45 deaths; week ending October 31, 122 cases, 56 deaths; week ending November 7, 137 cases, 63 deaths; week ending November 14, 173 cases, 54 deaths; week ending November 21, 168 cases, 83 deaths; week ending November 28, 153 cases, 95 deaths; total, 1,176 cases, 524 deaths.

The conditions seeming to demand such action, Mr. Connelly, on November 21, declared the port infected, and is enforcing the regulations accordingly. Certain questions having arisen as to the shipment of straw matting and new rugs, under the circumstances, Mr. Connelly requested my opinion upon the subject, my reply being as inclosed herewith, which I trust may meet with your approval.

I regret to say that there are signs of an extensive outbreak of small-pox in Tokyo also, though I trust that the disease will be more successfully handled there than it has been at Kobe.

I am paying exceptional attention to the condition, as to vaccination, of all passengers by vessels bound to the United States, and have notified the steamship companies that the regulations will be strictly enforced as regards all passengers from infected districts, although embarking here.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

YOKOHAMA, November 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, asking my opinion as to the advisability of permitting the shipment, without restriction, of "straw matting and rugs of all kinds, manufactured, handled, and packed for shipment, within territory infected" (by smallpox), under the quarantine regulations of the United States, of date April 26, 1894, and to reply as follows:

In the case of the articles mentioned, much will depend on how and where they are usually manufactured; if in the homes of the people, and not in special workshops and manufactories, there will be danger of their carrying infection, more especially if those sick from smallpox are allowed to remain in their own dwellings, and not, as is the usual practice in Japan, promptly removed to hospital, their surroundings at home being then thoroughly disinfected.

Of course, if manufactured and packed in places not used as residences, the danger of transporting infection will be minimized, and I should advise that the goods be allowed to be shipped.

Even if manufactured in the homes of the workmen, if the guarantee of the Japanese authorities can be secured that any articles of the kinds mentioned, found stored, or in process of manufacture, in infected dwellings, shall be either condemned or submitted to disinfection by improved and recognized methods, after the removal of the sick, I would advise permission for shipment, but not otherwise.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAMES E. CONNELLY, Esq.,
United States Consul, Hiogo and Kobe, Japan.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended December 18, 1896. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended December 18, 1896. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of September, 1896. Estimated population, 44,000. Total deaths, 112, including 3 from whooping cough.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of November, 1896. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 175, including 1 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended December 5, 1896. Estimated population, 135,784. Total deaths, 116, including enteric fever, 3, and scarlet fever, 1.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended December 12, correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,971. The highest rate was recorded in Gateshead, viz, 24.9, and the lowest in Croydon, viz, 12.4 a thousand.

London.—One thousand five hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 16; scarlet fever, 16; diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 13, and diarrhea and dysentery, 11. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,951 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 11 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 4 from whooping cough, and 3 from scarlet fever.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended December 12 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.0 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Cork, viz, 29.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 173 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 10; enteric fever, 2, and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended December 12 correspond to an annual rate of 20.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 17.1, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 22.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes, was 604, including scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 2; measles, 37, and whooping cough, 9.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 96, including phthisis pulmonalis, 22; enteric fever, 3, and whooping cough, 1.

ST. HELENA.—Four weeks ended November 28, 1896. Estimated population, 3,600. One death. No death from contagious diseases.